

Amendments to the Specification

Please amend page 1, line 1 of the specification (the Title) as follows:

~~TURNABLE~~ TUNABLE IMAGE SENSOR

Please amend Paragraph [0007] as follows:

[0007] Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of a sensor assembly according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a sensor housing for the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3A shows a camera plate according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3B shows the camera plate of Fig. 3A with the cameras attached;

Fig. 4 shows a filter plate according to the first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 5 shows a perspective view of a sensor assembly according to a second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 6 shows a shell of the sensor assembly of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 shows a lens plate according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 8 shows a filter plate according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 9 shows a camera plate according to the second embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 10 shows a front elevation view of the sensor assembly of Fig. 5 with the lens plate removed;

Fig. 11 shows a block diagram of the sensor system according to both embodiments of the invention; and

~~Fig. 12 shows a schematic~~ Figs. 12A and 12B show schematics of synchronization and communication circuits used in both embodiments of the invention.

Please amend Paragraph [0010] as follows:

[0010] Referring to Figs. 3A-3B, a camera plate 22 preferably contains two cutout portions 24, with each cutout portion ~~26~~ 24 including a notch 25. Each notch ~~26~~ 25 permits an imager 28 to be mounted therein. Each notch 25 is aligned with each lens 38. Referring to Fig. 4, a filter plate 30 includes four holes 32 and an alignment hole 34. Each hole 32 receives a filter 36. When assembled, filter plate 30 is inserted into housing 12 between the front of housing 12 and camera plate 22. Light enters sensor 10 through lenses 38, passes through filters 36, and is received by imagers 28. Housing 12 includes space for the electronics necessary to synchronize and trigger imagers 28. Sensor housing 12 also provides all external connections to imagers 28 and associated electronics.

Please amend Paragraph [0014] as follows:

[0014] Sensor 10 is not a common aperture imager. Therefore, due to the spatial positioning of the individual imagers 28, a registration solution at infinity produces registration errors in the near-field. This near field registration effect may be used to generate range information. A key advantage to sensor 10, besides being low-cost, lightweight, low-power, and spectrally adaptable, is the ability of CMOS imagers 28 to individually address pixels independently, making it possible for basic spectral processes to be implemented prior to digitization. A fast analog process easily competes with a digital process in ~~terms~~ terms of speed and this avoids quantization error in the analog to digital conversion for limited bit systems. Creative electronic design combines these basic functions into just about any complex process. In addition, since CMOS imagers 28 use the same semiconductor substrate as processing chips,

the sensor and the processor, either analog or digital, can be implemented on a single piece of silicon.